The Permanence of the Movement in the West.

PROSPECTS IN THE EAST.

How the Work Should be Carried On In New York.

Dr. Dio Lewis on the Situation.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING LAST NIGHT.

in order to lay before the readers of the Henalit a clear and succinct statement of the present aspect of the temperance movement in the West, in all its bearings, a reporter was yesterday de tuiled to interview Dr. Dio Lewis upon the subject, as also to obtain his ideas upon the probability of corss attending a similar crusade in the Eastern States, out more particularly to ascertain his views upon the practicability of similar tactics meeting with encouraging results in New York and taken a leading part in the Onto whiskey war, and, in fact, is generally acknowledged to be the chief of its leaders. Therefore his views and opinions upon the great question now agitating the whole Continent may be considered of value at the present juncture. What his ideas are will be found in the following report of the conversation had yesterday between him and the HERALD reporter.

WILL THE OHIO MOVEMENT LAST? The first questions addressed to the Doctor by

the reporter were the following:REFORTER-Doctor, will you tell me your opinion with regard to the permanency of the results obtained by the temperance movement in Ohio and other Western States?

Dr. LEWIS-I think it is the first movement promising to be permanent, and I think it so promses for the following reasons:-

less for the following reasons:—

First—The immense revolution in the social customs of the country, known as the Washingtonian movement, which represented the rising intelligence and moral sentiment of the country, but which receded under the influence of premature legislation, is now fully ripe and ready for the second and greater forward movement. During the last two or three years the indications of impatience and a sumbering resolution have apparence and a sumbering resolution have apparence and as sumbering resolution have apparence. patience and a simbering resolution have ap-peared in many forms. Clearly the hour has struck for a forward and grand movement on behalf of

ior a forward and grand movement on behalf of temperance.

WOMEN DISCOVERING THEIR POWERS.

Second—It is in the hands of women, who are not entangled in business or pointics, and who, besides, have always been the greatest sufferers by the rum traffic. Women have just found out, to their utter astonishment, that they, joining hands, can accomplish more in pulling down dramshops in a month than men have accomplished in forty years.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

This consciousness of power is the last thing in the world the women are likely to forget. As a plain mechanic who should, after laboring obscurely, unnoticed and unknown for thirty years, but who at some public meeting springs to his feet under a sudden inspiration and makes a grand speech which electrifies every hearer, is no more likely to forget his own name than the consciousness of this new found power, so the women, every one of whom is exactly in the same condition as this mechanic, are sore to remember, as long as there is any need for it, this moral force, in the exercise of which they shut up all these sources of their woes.

Third—The universal instincts of men will compet them to stand by the victories achieved by these women.

WILL IT SPREAD FURTHER?

WILL IT SPREAD FURTHER ? REPORTER-in your opinion, is the present crusade likely to spread through the entire West with

Dr. Lewis-Aiready it has spread in Indiana Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas and Tennessee, and it fur-

nois, Nebraska, Kansas and Tennessee, and it fur-ther seems to bid fair to achieve success in Massa-chusetts and Vermont.

THE PROSPECTS IN THE EAST.

REPORTER—Doctor, what is your idea with re-gard to the promability of the present temperance wave overrunning the Eastern States? Is any grand result expected to come from a campaign in that section?

however, is not one-tenth part of the good that will come of the work. This is the first great religious revival ever known in this country having a distinct, tampible object, and is, therefore, the first one likely to retain all it gains.

How Liquor dealers are Carry portion the part of the liquor dealers who have been closed out or on the part of strangers to reopen the drainshops or barrooms?

Dr. Lewis—There will be frequent attempts to reopen the saloons; but, for the reasons already stated, they cannot be successful. Attempts have even now been made, but the dramshop keepers—having signed the piedge never to resume the business, having been so kindly treated by those engaged in the crusade and generally helped into other businesses—are not likely to make further trials. As reading rooms, amusement halis and Young Men's Christian associations are opened immediately after the bars in a town are closed the chances of a resumption of rum selling are extremely small.

opened immediately after the bars in a town are closed the chances of a resumption of rum selling are extremely small.

THE DEVIL DEFIED.

The women everywhere, so lar as I know, in the West, lowever, are more than wishing that the attempt should be made, so confident are they that the devil himself could not establish a dramshop in their midst. And then the new found consciousness of power among them is, after all, the great safety and assurance.

Intuations cannot be enrinkely discontinued. Reporter—Do you think there will be attempts shade to establish private drinking places under the guise of clubs or otherwise?

Dr. Lewis—Without doubt. Already it has been done, and it is not hoped by any reasonable human being that the use of intoxicaring drinks is to be entirely discontinued; but if the dramshops are closed the great evil is removed; while the efforts of the women in circulating the personal pledge, and their combined cforts to lift up public sentiment with regard to the use of arcent spirits and vinous compounds, leave not a shadow of a doubt that the private drinking will be greatly discontinued; but the West, under the influence of this movement, old men testify that the Disgrace of prinking.

Which was seen and leit under the Washingtonian phase of the temperance cause, was wild in comparison with that which has already been evoked under the present movement.

parison with that which has already been evoked under the present movement.

THE PROSPECT FOR NEW YORK.

REPORTER—What is your opinion as to the probable success of a like movement in New York and other large cities; and would you advise similar tactics, on the part of the ladies proposing to engage in the work, to those adopted by their sisters in the West?

Dr. LEWIS—I have no doubt that this movement will succeed in the large cities with certain modifications of the factics. The movement in the West may be divided into lour methods:

First—Secret closet prayer and prayer in the churches. This constitutes nine-tenths of their work.

work.

Second—Visiting, in companies of two or three, the owners of real estate where liquors are sold and dram sellers at their homes, and pleading with

Third—In companies of from a ve to ten would they call at higher shops during business hours and plead with the dealers to sign a pledge to abandon the traffic. With this method there is introduced significant or vocal prayer, according to the exigencies of the occasion.

Fourth—Visiting, in parties of from fifty to one hundred, saloons for pleading, praying and singing.

Fourth—visiting, in parties of from fifty to one hundred, saloons for bleading, praying and singing.

These methods, with the exception of the last, are perfectly adapted to New York and other large cities, and I have no doubt will prove generally successful. If not in every city resulting in closing the dramshops, it will produce a revolution in drinking usages and other beneficent changes which will reach the desired result. The status of the movement in Chichmati is a good illustration of what should be done in large cities.

INSULT TO LADIES NOT ANTICIPATED.

REPORTER—Do you not think that the fact of ladies in New York visiting the drinking saloons, either in twos or threes, to say nothing of larger parties, would attract the attention of the roughs and rowdles and subject them to insult and sanoyance, especially in the low districts of the city and in the worst class of saloons?

Dr. Lewis—You may select the worst saloon in New York city. Now, if five dignified, Christian women shall go to it, guin admittance by proper means, converse with the keeper as intelligent, refined women are sure to do, and, in case he remises to sign the dealers' niedge, should ometry

draw into a corner, turn their backs on the roughs was might be present, and, standing or kneeling, remain ave minutes in silent prayer, not a disrespectful word or sound would be heard; and a spectful word or sound would be heard; and a more effectual demonstration on the part of these women could not be conceived. I think it would be unwise to announce their coming. Let them appear quite unexpectedly. In the better class of saloons and hoteis there would be not the slightest

saloons and notes there would be accepted as a communities to suppose the liquor dealers. Communities to suppose the liquor dealers to do for a living if you close their saloons?

Dr. Lewis—in the spirit which rules the movement they would be helped by the women and their triends into other kinds of business. The immense saving which would come from closing the dramshops would enable the community to render all needed assistance to make the dealers whole, and leave an immense balance in the treasury.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY"

whole, and leave an immense balance is the war"

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY"
is true in this case as in most others. The women in the West have everywhere cared for the dead and wounded with complete success. No one has subsered, but all have gained.

ALL SECTS WORKING TOGETHER.

One of the most remarkable leatures of this movement in the West is the sudden and complete disappearance of the partition wails between the churches; for there the women professing every kind of religious creed join, without enmity or distinction, in this grand work. It is a curious spectacle to see wealthy, refined Protestant women joining in every part of this work with their cathodic irish sisters. It is generally found that the prejudices of the clergy of different denominations against the movement are somewhat difficult to overcome. They seem to fear that the women may not have adequate ideas of decency and propriety; but as a rule, after a short time, they co-operate most heartily, and in many places the Cathodic priest is the most active and determined of all the leaders in this holy war.

PLANS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAION.

Dr. Lewis, in closing the interview, stated that he was about leaving for the West, where he should hold twelve mass meetings in aid of the temperance cause, and afterwards return to Erockity, where it is proposed to make a serious attempt to solve the large city question.

Thanking Dr. Lewis for his courtesy, the reporter withdrew.

ROUSING MEETING IN THE CEN-TRAL M. E. CHURCH.

Earnest Addresses-Rum Denounced and Victory Prognosticated—A Lady Cru-sader's Speech—The First Campaign Song—Great Old Times Ahead—The

Ladies Unanimous.

An audience that filled the house in every part assembled last evening in the Central Methodist Episcopal church, Seventh avenue, between Thirone of the first grand meetings of the temperance crusaders in this city. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. F. Bottome.

After the singing of a hymn the Rev. Mr. Steele

was introduced. He said that a new element was now at work in our midst. Woman is the spiritual equal of man. "In the image of God created He them." In the eye of God woman, emancipated by Christ, is man's equal. The one text on which the whole temperance move-ment rests is, "Litting up holy hands without wrath or doubting to God." If we are to enter this work we must not allow any obstacles to impede us, and if this is God's work-as it iswe must pursue it without abating anything from the highest standpoint. These good women out West demanded nothing less than the entire extirpation of the evil of intemperance, and we must do the same, demanding total abstinence and nothing less. It would be easy to get up a resolution against intemperance which every liquor seller would at once sign; but we have got, by prayers and tears, to assail these rumshops and not heed the rebuffs of their owners. We must take up the flaming sword. The best thing that women can do is to remember that our trust is in the omnipotence of

Mr. J. N. STEARNS then introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :-Whereas drunkenness comes from drinking, and drunkards grow from moderate drinkers; and whereas true temperance consists of "the moderate use of all good things and total abstinence from all bud things," Resolved, That all consistent and intelligent temperance demands total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Rev. Mr. Boole was the next speaker. He said

he did not like the way the vote was cast. A number of hands were not raised up. There ought to have been a full and complete unanimity.

chusetts and Vermont.

Reported the probability of the present temperance wave overrunning the Eastern States? Is any grand result expected to come from a campaign in that section?

Br. Lewis—I think it will achieve finally a great success in the East; but the lack of religious passion among the people of New England will make the movement there comparatively slow. The present is strictly a religious movement, and is not likely, therefore, where the people are speculative, critical and cold, to succeed so well; but the opening the other day at St. Albans, in Vermont, and the magnificent meeting at Worcester are very promising.

Reporter—Do you lock upon the present movement in the light of a religious revival, or as simply an uprising against intemperance?

Dr. Lewis—I tis a religious revival, or as simply an uprising against intemperance ?

Dr. Lewis—I tis a religious revival, or as simply an uprising against intemperance of the way. The shutting up of the liquor saloons, however, is not one-tenth part of the good that will come of the work. This is the first great resiguous revival over known in this country having a will come of the work. This is the first great resiguous revival over known in this country having a present in the last of the decidence of the work again, which was done. Mr. Boole then compting again, which was done. Mr. Boole then had heard it said that while it did well out West to have the women again, which was done. Mr. Boole then had heard it said that the resolution the total that the resolution that again, which was done. Mr. Boole then conting again, which was done. Mr. Boole then continued to again, which was done. Mr. Boole then continued to again, which was done. Mr. Boole then had heard it said that while it did well out West to have the women can be a triumphant victory. There was meed doe a tri resolution that affirmed that Christ never drank wine. He liked the way this campaign was conducted. He liked to stand face to lace with the enemy. Under God's banner they would fight, and with the rumselier before their eyes they would pray and persuade and be victorious. God had come in our midst, and God's imperial guard, women, were before the loe and the banner of victory would be yet borne by them. Now read the preamble and resolution.

The following preamble and resolution were then read:—

read:—
Whereas the Divine Ruler has shown His special vindication of the present remarkable revival of religion, therefore,
Resolved, That we reverently hall with Joy this new era in our work, and will pray that godly women everywhere may be led so to piead with God and man that intemperance may be banished from our midst.

Mr. Bools—Gentlemen of the Press, see for your-selves the grand unanimity. I am glad one reporter rose.

porter rose.

The Chairman then called for the singing of the following campaign song, written for the occasion, which was given with great spirit:

ALMAGUE OF PRAYER—BY REV. F. BOTTOME.

Tune—"John Brown."

In the love that knows no waning, in the blessedness of peace.

The white wing'd dove of mercy spreads her pinions o'er the seas,
And dauntiess Hope advancing throws her banner to the
breeze,
For God is marching on,
Giory, giory, hallelujah, &c.
Oh! by the widow's grouning and the orphan's bitter

tear,
And the tide of desolation that blighteth everywhere:
In the name of God we stand as one—a mignty league of
prayer!
For God is marching on.—Glory, glory, &c.

And the tide of desolation that blightein everywhers: In the name of God we stand as one—a mignty league of prayer!

For God is marching on.—Glory, glory, &c.

We bring no hatred in our souls, no fetters in our hands, But in the all-resistless power that only love commands We litt our eyes and wait to see what taith in God demands.

For God is marching on.—Glory, glory, &c.

Rev. Mr. Steele—The next speaker this evening will be Dr. Lewis. The doctor is a little hoarse, so I know he won't be mad if a lady precedes him. The doctor is yonder in a pew. Will you, Doctor?

The Doctor bowed his acquiescence.

Rev. Mr. Steele—The doctor has consented, and I will now introduce to yon Miss Susanna Evans.

Miss Evans, who is a good-looking young lady, with a clear, ringing, musical voice, was then conducted to the platform. She said:—"I did not expect to be called upon this evening to make a speech. I can only say now what I said this afternoon at Harlem. Though not very aged, I am an old campaigner. From my early years I have been a lover of the cause of total abstinence, and in my own country, in public and private, I have labored to aid the great and good undertaking. For some time past, however, I have not taken any prominent part in public advocacy of temperance, but I now hear the battle cry, and my soul is responsive to it, and I buckle on my armor once more to take a piace in the Bront rank of the cold water army. To my own sex I would say that this work is woman's work. We have a heaven appointed mission. We can change the terms of social intercourse, and remove from the dining room and drawing room the curse of temperance, but I now hear the battle cry, and my soul is responsive to it, and I buckle on my armor once more to take a piace in the grow up homes all intoxicating liquors soon snall we be been a special and therefore unable to speak any longer.

The Chairman the practice of "moderate" drinking you have incurred a terrible responsibility.

Immense applatuse followed Miss Evans' speech, which, on being re

Dr. Lewis was then introduced, and said that he had two institutions going on in Boston, costing nim over 500 a week. He also had a large hotel in Boston, which he found it difficult to rent well, because he would not allow a barroom to be set up there. He had had a number of invitations during the past few days to lecture. He did not like to go to Ohio, because the work was so hard and the hotel accommodation was so bad. He asked no

favors of any man, or any woman either. He worked without pay or board. He was not a Here Dr. Lewis retired, but immense applause

Here Dr. Lewis retired, but immense appliause brought him out again.
He continued:—I was over indirooklyn, and I think Brooklyn effects a splendid opportunity. Two weeks from now I am coming back, and I will organize a perfect campaign there.
Hev. Dr. Horroume—If 300 fadles asked you to come to New York aiterward would you come here?
Dr. Lewis—I once went on a visit to my grandmother. She asked me if I could stay over night, and I said to her, "My mother toll me not to stay, but that if you pressed me very hard, then I might stay."

but that if you pressed me very hard, then I might stay."

It was then asked by Dr. Bottome if the ladies wished Dr. Lewis to enter upon a New York campaign. "All who wish it, let them rise."

All the women in the house then rose, and they sat down while all the gentlemen were clapping their hands with great gice.

Again the question was put and the ladies were made to remain standing until their earnestness in wanting Dr. Lewis to enter upon the crusade in New York was beyond a question.

After the singing of a hymn the meeting adjourned.

TEMPERANCE IN BROOKLYN.

In compliance with a suggestion made at the temperance mass meeting held at Dr. Cuyler's church last week, yesterday was observed as a day of prayer among the congregations of many of the churches for the success of the temperance cause in their midst. There was a women's union prayer meeting at the Hanson place Methodist Episcopal church yesterday atternoon, which was very larvely attended. It will be continued this atternoon. The Brooklyn clergy have taken a very notive part in the cause, both by tongue and pen, and have enlisted the sympathy and aid of their respective congregations in the prosecution of the good work. The ladies have declined to reveal their course of action beyond that already taken; but the liquor dealers may expect to be attacked by the phalanxes of prayer at almost any moment.

On Sunday morning Rev. T. De Witt Talmage will preach at the Tabernacle on the subject of the present crusade on whiskey. The subject will probably be aliaded to in other pulpits also. of prayer among the congregations of many of the

THE RIFLE

The Proposed International Match Between the Riflemen of Ireland and America-Address to the Latter.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was held at No. 194 Broadway on Wednesday last to consider the programme of the proposed match between American riflemen and the "Irish eight." The expenses of the match, including the foriest of £100, were estimated to be not less than \$1,000; but it was announced that the club had received such assurances of financial support in the undertaking as to remove all question upon this point. The committee then decided to accept the programme as forwarded, with the single exception that the number of competitors upon each side should not be less than six, and directed the President of the club to inform Major A. B. Leech, the Captain of the Irish eight, of this determination.

It being desired that this match should be participated in by riflemen throughout the country. the following address was adopted by the committee and directed to be issued :-

New York, March 11, 1874.)

To the Riplemen of America:—
A challenge having been extended to you by the Irish eight (who won the Elicho shield at Wimbledon in 1873), the Amateur Rifle Club of this city have accepted it upon your behalf.

The programme submitted by the Irish team has been agreed upon, with the single exce. hon of the minimum number of competitors, which this club desire to fix at six, in place of lour, as originally proposed by the challengers. As thus amended it as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

PROGRAMME.

Programme of the International Rifle Match between the riflemen of the United States of America and the riflemen of Ireland, represented by a team to be chosen from the members of the Irish Kifle Association, to take place at Creedmoor. L. I., not sooner than the 15th of September or later than the 15th of October, 1874, on the follow-terms, Viz.:—

terms, viz.:Team-Each team to consist of not more than Team—Each team to consist of not more than eight or less than six men, at the option of the Irist, whose decision will be announced on their arrival at New York. The American team to be composed exclusively of ridemen born in the United States. The Irish team to consist of men qualified to shoot in the Irish eight at Wimbledon. Rifes—Any, not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rifes of bond fide American manufacture. The Irish to shoot with rifles manufactured by Messrs. John Rigby & Co., of Dublin. Sights, Ammunitions, Targets and Marking—To be according to printed regulations in lorce at Wimbledon in 1873.

Ranges—800 yards, 900 yards and 1,000 yards.

Ranges—800 yards, 900 yards and 1,000 yards. Number of Shots—Fitteen at each range by each

Number of Shots—Filteen at each range by each competitor.

Previous Practice—The Irish team to be allowed the use of the range for practice for at least two days before the match.

Position—Any; no artificial rest to be used either for the rife or the person of the shooter.

Mr. Leech, on the part of the Irish team, guarantees to deposit, on his arrival at New York, with the National fline Association of America, the sum of £100 sterling, a like sum to be deposited by the American team, and this sum of £200 to be handed over to the Captain for division among the members of the winning team.

Targets, range and all accessories for carrying out the match to devolve on the Americans. The Americans to choose a referee to act for their team, Mr. Leech will act in the capacity of referee for the Irish team, and the two referees shall mutually select an umpire, to whom, in case of

for the Irish team, and the two referees shall mutually select an umpire, to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall refer, and whose decision shall be final.

The terms of the match to be signed by George W. Wingate, on behalf of the Amatcur Rife Club, and by Arthur Blennerhasset Leech, on behalf of the Irish team.

Duplicate copies of this programme to be exchanged, and all necessary arrangements to be completed on or before the 1st day of June, 1874. Should either team tail to make an appearance on the day and hour agreed upon for the match the team then present may claim the championship and stakes.

on the day and hour agreed upon for the match the team then present may claim the championship and stakes.

In taking this step the Amateur Rific Club do not claim that they include among their members the best riflemen of America, but only assume to act as your representatives for the purpose of placing the matter in such a snape as to permit all who prove themselves competent to compete, irrespective of their residence or membership.

The targets and scoring used in the match will be in accordance with the rules of the National Rifle Association, viz.:—Targets six feet high by tweive wide, having a black buil's eye three feet square, surrounded by the "centre," six feet square, surrounded by the "centre," six feet square, the test of the target constinuing the "outer;" bull's eyes counting four points, centres three, outers two. Any sights allowed but tenescopic, magnifying and such as conceal the target so as to prevent the danger signal from being seen. Any ammunition may be used. Any position will be allowed which can be taken on level ground without artificial rests. The other particulars sufficiently appear in the programme.

It is requested that all native born Americans who are interested in rife shooting, and who desire to form part of the "team" which is to represent America in this match, will at once commence practising for the purpose, and will, on or before the 1st day of July next, forward to the subscriber a score of fifteen consecutive shots made at each distance named in the programme, in the following form:—

1. A. B. hereby certify that the following is a correct statement of litteen consecutive shots mide at a correct statement of them consecutive shots mide at a correct statement of them consecutive shots mide at a correct statement of litteen consecutive shots in the correct statement of litteen consecutive shots in the correct statement of them consecutive shots in the subscript of the subscript should be shown to the subscript of the subscript should be shown to the subscript of the su

Grand total.

Rite used. ... ; weight. ... lbs.; trigger puil, ... lbs. (dead weight. without set or har trigger). State of ... I further certify that I was born at Signature.

U. S. A., on ... Signature. ... Address.

Sworn to before me, ... 1874. ... Address.

Lic (or other officer having similar powers). Notary Public (or other officer having similar powers).

Sworn to before me, — 1874.— Address.

It corrected thaving similar powers).

At some time during July or August, to be hereafter designated, one or more matenes will be held at Creedmoor to shoot for places in the team. Notice of these will be sent to all forwarding these returns as well as to the regular members of the club, and all, whether members or not, will be allowed to compete at them upon equal terms. From the compettors making the best scores upon these occasions the Executive Committee will select a certain number who will shoot against each other until the best shots are definitely ascertained; and these, and these only, will be allowed to shoot in the team. The Amateur Club will provide the markers and pay all the expenses of these matches. Non-members of the National Rifle Association will, under its rules, be required to join it before practising upon its range at Creedmoor. This, however, will cost but \$3, and will be the only expense they will have to incur.

The matter is one that appeals so strongly to your pride, not only as risemen, but as Americans, that it is to be hoped that the best shots in the country will come forward in this match. The gentlemen who have sent the challenge are very skillul riflemen (their average score in the match for the Etcho shield being 149.37 points out of a possible 180, or 3.32 a shot), but there are many in America mily as expert, and if they can be induced to engage in the undertaking the result cannot be doubtuil.

oublini.

By order of the Executive Committee.

FRED. P. FAIRBANKS,
Secretary Amateur Ride Club.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN SACO. ME.

G. A. Carter, republican, was elected mayor of his city to-day over Rulus P. Tapley, democrat,

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

A Dangerous Precedent-Letter from Dr.

Edward Beccher. To the Editor of the Healds:

The gathering of a great Congregational Council from every part of our land, and the effort thus to obtain a national accision, would seem to indicate a great crisis, involving fundamental questions. Certainly an important practical question is up.

What is ut? The question is as to censuring a great church and putting it out of fellowship. This church is the largest in the denomination, and is not exceeded as a laborious, benevolent and liberal church in all philanthropic and Christian enterprises.

thropic and Christian enterprises.

What, then, is the issue that leads to such an assault on

such a church?

It has been repeatedly stated that the question is whether or not a church can drop a member against whom charges have been made. This is not the question. The right to do this is not claimed, and never has been

The right to do this is not eighted, and never has been claimed by Plymouth church.

The real issue is simply this:—Was the person whose name was dropped a member? The accusing churches assert that he was. Plymouth church asserts that he was not, and that on this ground his name was dropped. What are the facts? The person in question declared that he was not a member of the church, and had lett it nearly four years previous to the preferring of the charges. Plymouth church accepts as a fact this state-ment, strikes his name from the roll of members and does not prosecute the charges which have been made

does not prosecute the charges which have been made against him.

The accusing churches assert that he was still a member, and deny the right or the power of any member to withdraw without a consenting act of the church.

The question to be decided, then, is—Which position is right your-grational? This raises the further question, What is the standard of Congregationalism?

To this I reply—If there is any principle fundamental to Congregationalism? it is the supreminey of the Scriptures as the rule of church order, and the absence of all right to impose the observance of any practice or principle not demanded by the Scriptures. It is on this ground that all platforms and manuals disclaim all right of the control of t

the Congregational system, and no church or churches have a right to impose it on any other church or its members.

The only answer that can truly be given to this inquiry is that the principle is not found in the Word of God at all, and that the implication or all that is said in the bible is in the opposite direction.

The practice of a stringent covenant, excluding a right to withdraw irom the church, is not found there. Nay, there is nothing said of a covenant at all; and all that can be claimed is an implied covenant or, rather, arreement, to walk and worship together as Christians. Nothing is said of the impossibility of withdrawing without cave of the church, and nothing of discipline for so deline. The very foundation of the assault on Flymouth church is therefore an assumption which as not enjoined in the Bible, is no authoritative part of the Congregational system; and the whole proceeding is at war with the principles of true Congregationalism, or it is proposed to put a church out of tellowship for discerarding a principle and practice not taught or required in the Worl of God. If anything can be at war with the fundamental principles and the essential spirit of Congregationalism, it is such a proceeding as this. The great battle for therty against the organized heardrop of England was fought and won on that ground. This movement abandons the Scriptural basis this regained, and goes back upon the gound of uninspired ecclesiastical usage, and assumes to make that a law instead of the Word of God.

But, it may be said that the question is really as to the usages of the Congregational churches in this country; and that if they do hold that the church covenant or the church, it may then be assumed that they have a right to withdraw fellowship from any church that acts on an opposite principle.

This I absolutely deny. It would be an utter renuncia-

right to withdraw fellowship from any church that acts on an opposite principle.

This I absolutely deny. It would be an utter renunciation of the first principles of Congregationalism. It would be the assumption of a right to make terms of fellowship not found in the Word of God, and to exconmunicate churches for not complying with them. It would introduce the principles of an odjous human despotsm into a system that has heretoffer gioried in its freedom from human lordship, and in its subjection only to God in His Word.

But it may be indeed, it has been said, that this coercive principle is essential to discipline, and that the want of it resolves the church into an aggregate of individuals without cohesion.

of it resolves the church into an aggregate or individuals without cohesion.

To this i reply by an utter denial of the assertion, and by declaring that, on the contrary, the principle of therty tends to the purity and power of the church, by maxing the removal of unworthy elements more easy and by increasing the influence of Christian unity. It will not, moreover, defeat the legitimate ends of discipline. The utmost extent of the power of the church in discipline is to exclude from itself a transgressor. It has no power of civil pains and penalties. If a member deserves the utmost censure no more can be done than to exclude him from the church. If he excludes himself, the end is gained, so far as concerns the discipline of the church can do nothing more by way of penalty. Besides, if a man is not held in the church of his own free will, it be does not recard his membership as a privilege, of what use is it to try to keep him an unwilling bondman to the church?

man to the church?

To say that this principle destroys the bonds of mion in the church, and dissolves it again into its elements, is to atilm that the love of Christians to each other and an appreciation of the privileges of Christian fellowship lave no power, and that a bond of force is necessary to hold together those whom love and mutual esteem and

hold together those whom love and mutual esteem and Christian privileges cannot unite.

It may be said that a trial and discipline are often necessary to defend the innocent. To this I reply that a person who will not respond to the call of the church, and denies his connection with it, cannot be tried, especially is witnesses will not appear, and a verified statement of facts is all that can be obtained, and all that is, in lact, necessary for the desence of any who need via

in action of the coming decision, it cannot be said as a matter of historical tack, that the power of the individual to separate himself from the church has always been denied by Congresational churches. In the "licads of Agreement" between Presbyterians and Congregationalists, in its first form, it was held that even it the act of a member in within rawing was smithly yet it was effectual. If due eloris to restore him tailed, no trail or censure was enjoined, but only a declaration by the church that they are released from any further inspection over him. It is distinctly affirmed that in such a case a man cuts himself off from the communion of the church. of the church.

But in the saybrook platform it is not even said that the act of separation is singul. It is regarded as a fact and as effectual, and leads to the same issue.

It is of no avail to say that these statements are of no authority among Congregationalists, and to include a similar statement of the Massachusetts Manual of Dr. Woods in the same category. No manuals or pistforms are of any brinding authority. The Bible is our only auauthority. Nevertheless, it is true that the Congregational statement of the Massachusetts are of any brinding authority. The Bible is our only auauthority. Nevertheless, it is true that the Congregational platform of the Massachusetts and the same category.

are or any binding authority. The Bible is our only auauthority. Nevertheless, it is true that the Congregational lathers of New England, if we may trust cotton
Mather, did hold these views, and that universally.

It is also true that the same principles are held by
other denomnations. Though ministers, churches,
presslyteries and synods are bound tosether by covenants or agreements, yet ministers do claim and exercise the right of withdrawing at will from presbyteries.
Churches do the same. Presbyteries claim and exercise
the right of withdrawing from synods and synods from
general assemblies, and are not made subjects of discipine for exercising this right.

Men in all denominations claim this right, and even
it they exercise it simully, no effort is made, except in
the Romish Church, to discipline men for it.

The attempt of Congregationalists to discipline and
excommunicate a church for conceding this right, and
acting accordingly, is peculiarly odious, and if not rebuked will bring deep and deserved dishonor on the
system.

Fut that this whole movement is founded as water

the Roman Church, to discipline men for its communicate a church choosings to discipline and excommunicate a church choosings to discipline and excommunicate a church choosings to the created acting accordingly, is peculiarly odious, and if not rebuked will bring deep and deserved dishonor on the system.

But that this whole movement is founded on a relection of the great and imndamental principle that the Bible is our supreme and only authority in questions of order is obvious from the fact that, when the pastor of Plymouth church offered to the two associated Brooklyn pastors a mutual council with reference to the question of additional content of the content of the state of the appeal should be made to the ribe associated the appeal should be added to the ribe associated the safeguards of the system as to exparte councils. An exparte council cannot be called unless a mutual council has been unreasonably rejected, and even then it must offer itself to the other party is a mutual council. Both of these safeguards the excluding the other party iron the opportunity to make it a mutual council. For the broposed council is in fact an exparte council called, notwithstanding the fact that a mutual council has not been denied by Flymouth church, but has been explicitly offered.

The evidence of the truth of the above statement as to the rejection of a mutual council on Scribture grounds is found in the correspondence of the pastors about to be published by mutual council on Scribture grounds is found in the correspondence of the pastors about to be published by mutual council. It is proposed to submit to this council the asked to dor. It is proposed to submit to this council the asked to dor. It is proposed to submit to this council the asked to dor. It is proposed to submit to this council the accusing churches, the action and letters of the accusing churches, the action and letters of the accusing the fact of the accused church for the captile council to disclowship plymouth church or not; and yet they pretend that

BALTIMORE, Md., March 13, 1874.

Mrs. Bridget Ward, forty-five years of age, at-tempted this morning to kindle her kitchen fire with coal oil, when the can, containing half a galion of the fluid, exploded. She was immediately enveloped in flames, and was so horribly burned as to cause death in a few hours. Her daughter was also badly burned in endeavoring to save her mother.

THE AMENITIES OF LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD:-

An openhearted (need I add an anonymous?) friend has forwarded to me an animated composition extracted from the New York Times, and bligingly suggested, through a letter carrier, that ald pay the postage of it. Having incautiously complied with the conditions submitted to me by this public officer, I learned that the London correspondent of the New York Times has evolved from out the depths of his internal consciousness many curious particulars respecting my life and times; they have produced quite a charming impression upon me from their amusing and original character. I was proud of Great Britannic literature when I read this polished writing, and I think you will agree with me that it was a delicate stroke of genius not only to have imagined that my deceased parents had committed a hemous crime, but that they had also given birth to a brute in my person, and then to have sold this beautiful work of fancy for even more than it was worth to the New York Times.

a prudent spirit of commercial enterprise, which gives singular point and propriety to the strictures of English writers on the New York press, for it is now plain that all the temperate and scholarly writing in it is imported fresh from London. The London correspondent of the New York Times has paid me a very fine sort of compliment

It is such honest prose as this, not unmixed with

in assuming that snything he could invent about me and my dead relatives would be interesting to the American people, whom I heartily admire and revere. This compliment is the more welcome to me because I am sure it is sincere. The London correspondent of the New York Times takes, evidently, sound business views of life, and if any creation of his brain could have sold better he would doubtless have supplied that article at the usual price or less, upon the wise trading principle of small profits and quick returns. The letters of the London correspondent of the New York Times, judging from the only specimen I have seen, which is entirely filled with graceful

personalities, are really among the amenities of literature, and they reveal in a pleasing light the affectionate respect in which English newspaper writers are accustomed to hold each other. Their brotherly love is far above jealousy, and far, ah, far indeed above "copy!" I congratulate the New York Times upon a London correspondent endowed such a playful wit and such excellent taste. Unfortunately for me, I have not the honor of being personally known to the editor of the New York Times, but whenever I have hitherto met an educated American I have found a gentleman, in of honor, truthful, upright, full of consideration for others, invariably courteous and actively kind. My right hand is still warm from the pressure of an American's; his frank talk and exquisite humor have fascinated me, as I have been delighted and taught a hundred times before by your genial and gifted countrymen.

I am truly rejoiced, therefore, to see that the highest qualities of a great people are faithfully represented in the New York Times, and I beg to

one I reason out myseli, and seems to me perjectly consistent with the Scripture, and that is
that in a world where we are not limited
by body, that our souls will do what our thoughts
do on earth, fly where our sympathies are. It is my
conviction that when our souls are classevered
from our oodies, no matter by what distance we
are separated, our souls will take as much recognition of each other as we do now; that we shall
be as close together as if we were soul knit to
soul in the same body; it seems as if we must go
in the companionship of those with whom we are
in sympathy. I do not limit my life by seventy
years, I feel that I am to live millions of years,
and I am careful of what will be thought of me in
that length of time, not what people will think the
few years I am here." Mr. Beecher said, "I think
by that time they will think well of you." (Laugheter.) Well, how, if I wanted an illustration of the
truth of what I said, just what you have been saying would be that exactly—the right of a personal
adaptation of truth to one's wants. Life and immetality are brought to like, as regards the question of personal identity, as it regards beings who
have affected us here. So tar as the recognition of
friends is concerned I do not doubt it. Christ
says, "I go to prepare a place for you; where I go
ye shall go also." There is no getting away from
that—

It is CONTINUITY.

You are to receive the right of the personal face of the proper of the place for you; where I go
ye shall go also." There is no getting away from
that—

rends is concerned 1 do not doubt it. Christ says, "I go to prepare a place for you; where I go ye shall go also." There is no getting away from that—

It is continuity.

You are to recollect that the disciples took Christ for a type of themselves, and they had faith that when they died they should know Christ as they did on earth. While we know we shall know each other, yet, knowing each other, now shall we appear? If you think of a friend, majestic, noble, you have been with him through good and evil report, and he dies, you want to see him with all the traits and features he possessed on earth. Take another case. A mother has a little child, horribly deformed, and it lives through ten or fitteen years, suffering always, and then dies. Will she want to see it as it was on earth? "No," she says, "I shall see my child in heaven, but he won't be a cripple there." So what i say is this, the personal identity of those we love will be ours. Now, if you go up to Peekskill, on my verandan you will see a lew strings. They are a clematis vine. If you go up in June they are a mass of green leaves; later, they are a sheet of purple blossoms. Now, then, suppose I should long to see the vines only. Now, in this world I see you mere stems. I believe I shall see you that will be you too. In countries where parents form connections for children the bride is selected for the bridegroom and a portrait is sent and he is permitted to see what he is going to marry, and he says "that will do," and they are affianced and the day is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they are affianced and the say is appointed, and they

SAME THING GLORIPIED.

There will be nothing lost that we wish to retain, and a thousand things added that we would not lose. It will be better than you think.

THE JERSEY CITY MATRICIDE.

Summing Up for the Defence-The Case To Go to the Jury To-Day. The trial of Joseph Freeman for the murder of his mother was continued at Jersey City yester-

day. The defence examined several witnesses, among them being physicians, whose testimony it was expected would support the insanity plea. was expected would support the insanity pies. The case having been closed on both sides, Mr. Dixon spoke to evidence for the defence. He was evidently impressed with the sarcastic suggestion of a juror who was challenged in the case:—"If I were detending this man I would never enter a piea of insanity. I think the piea of accidental shooting could be more successfully maintained." Coursel told the jury that there were two branches to the defence—one that the prisoner was same and that the shooting was accidental; the other that the prisoner was insane and was not therefore responsible for the act. No wider scope in the defence of a man charged with murder could possibly be taken. The arguments will be summed up to-day and the case will be given to the lury.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Several Gigantic Warehouse and Railroad Schemes.

The Grinding Committee at Work.

GRIEVANCES OF THE COMMUNE.

The Sub-Committee of the Whole-the "grind ing" committee as it is commonly called—is now in active operation. The machinery is greased and started at full running speed, warranted to grind out 100 bills a day. Drop a bill in there and it finds its way to the Governor in double quick time. Business is picking up and hope has re-turned to the hearts of the bone brigade. Railroad bills increase, not alone in number, but in size. Several that were introduced to-day covered almost half an acre of legal cap. Here are

TWO REMARKABLE ONES, starting off with an imperial capital that would have taken the breath away from the people of one generation back. The first is one introduced by Senator Madden, which provides that Henry C. Gardiner and others may associate themselves un-der the corporate name of the New York Warehouse and Railway Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a street railroad and improving the commercial facilities of New York, by providing fireproof warehouses, constructed upon the most improved plans, for the storage of goods, wares and merchandise; also the best means for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise within the loading and discharging cargoes of ships and ves-sels. The corporation is authorized to maintain and operate a railroad, with four tracks, elevated or otherwise, commencing at or near the Battery; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the bulkhead line of said city on the Hudson River, to a point between 121st and 161st streets; thence along the side of the Hariem River to Harlem; thence southerly, along the East River bulkhead line to the Battery. The company may also construct and maintain ten piers in the city, with docks or slips, said piers to be supported by iron

It will be perceived that the second one rathe

infringes upon the ground taken by the first. It was introduced by Senator Booth, and provides that Richard Kelly, William L. Grant, David Allerton, Walter Brady and others may associate themselves under the name of the Water Front Railway and Warehouse Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad, with one or more tracks, from a point near the Battery; thence northerly on a line with the bulkhead line of the city on the Hudson

one or more tracks, from a point near lambighest qualities of a great people are faithfully represented in the New York Times, and I beg to offer the editor of that publication my best thank; for the generous language he has used towards a writer for a journal conducted upon differen the strength of the governous language he has used towards a writer for a journal conducted upon differen the strength of the governous language he has used towards a writer for a journal conducted upon differen the strength of the governous language he has used towards a writer for a journal conducted upon differen the strength of the governous language he has used towards a writer for a journal conducted upon different price cipies to that over which he presides with such thoughtful impartiality and such gentle wisdom. I am, str, your faithful servant.

E. C. GRENYILLE MUBRAY.

No. 101 Rue De L'UNYRESHTE, FAUSOURG ST. GERMAIN, PARIS, Feb. 23, 1874.

BEECHER'S FRIDAY NIGHT TALK.

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BEECHER'S FRIDAY NIGHT TALK.

Renewal of Last Week's Discussion—Brother Sherman's Idea of Heaven.

Mr. Beecher's Idea of Heaven.

Last evening Plymouth church lecture room was filled to its utmost capacity, and the adjoining pariors were called into requisition also. Airs of the city's interest. The said company in the subject which was discussed last Friday night was cut ahort, I taought it best to resume it it by solicitation rather than cnoice. Brother Sherman Suid—"You have the chart of the suid services Mr. Beecher said:—

The semme it by solicitation rather than cnoice. Brother Sherman suid—"You have the chart of the courts of New York and criticism of what I advanced, so I will let him advantage of met you expect us to call on you. I resume it by solicitation of the heavenly land. I resume it by solicitation of the heavenly land. I resume it by solicitation of the heavenly land. I resume it by solicitation of the heavenly land. I resume it by solicitation of the world to come of the world to come of the world to come o

cept those first appointed, shall bold the omices for six years, unless sooner removed, as herein provided. But those first appointed shall hold office for one, two, three and five years respectively." The act is to take effect May 4, 1874.

of \$100,000 is what is now troubling the peace of Mr. Baxter, who claims to have built the boat that fulfils all the requirements of the law in regard to being the most practicable scheme for steam navigation on the canals. Mr. Baxter and his friends feel anxious to clutch this glittering prize and make themselves nappy, but that siy rogue, Tom Alvord, in drawing up the law that governs the award, gave such a twist to a certain clause therein that the Commission was at fault what to do, and the money may be likely to remain in the treasury

Exempting Bank trillers from Jury duty. Mr. Alvord said it this bill passed we would have another to exempt that the follows of banks and moneyed institutions, and we would have another to exempt other officers of banks and moneyed institutions, and we would have another to exempt other officers of banks and moneyed institutions, and we would have another to exempt other officers of banks and moneyed institutions, and we would have another to exempt other officers of banks and moneyed institutions, and we would have no one to act as jurors but the tilers of the soil and other producers; men who alove and work to fill the mouths of a set of men who are not legitimate bankers, but gamblers, and worse than gamblers; who devote their time and their wits to producing panics in which to rob the hardworking and honest people of the state. The bill was lost.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE COMMUNE.

Mr. C. S. spencer offered a resolution stating in a preamble that the right of free speech was interfered with by the police of New York in breaking up the workingmen's meeting of January 13 hast: therefore the matter be referred to the Co mmittee on Grievances, and that the complainants abe given a hearing by the 25th inst., with a vice wo determine whether

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the New York Athletic Club, recently held at their rooms, Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:-President, D. N. Knowiton; Vice President, Richard C. Fellows N. Knowiton; Vice President, Richard C. Fellows; Secretary, William E. Sincialr; Treasurer, M. Elliott Burris; Captain, Harry E. Buermeyer; First Lieutenant, R. William Rathborne; Second Lieutenant, Waldo Sprague; Trustees, J. H. Miller, George Moore Smith and W. K. Collins. Delegates to Harlem Rowing Association—H. G. Mecker, P. A. Curtis, H. E. Buermeyer. Delegates to Athletic Convention—H. G. Mecker, M. Elliott Burris. Five new members were elected.

CREATION OF PEWALE DOCTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 13, 1874. At the Commencement of the Woman's Medical College, to-day, sixteen females graduated an doctors of medicine.